

1619

THE
TRUE DE-
SCRIPTION OF

THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE,
done in the Grauenhage, by the Counsell
of the Generall States holden for the same
*purpose, upon Sir Iohn van Olden
Barnaelt.*

AGAINST WHOM THE SAID
STATES PURPOSELY THEREVNT
appointed, did worthily pronounce sentence of death
*according to his deserts; which was executed upon
the third day of May, 1619. Still Nono. at
ten of the Clocke in the mor-
ning.*

FAITHFULLY TRANSLATED
according to the Dutch Copie.



LONDON,
Imprinted by *Felix Kyngston* for *Nathaniel Newbery*, and
are to be sold at his shop vnder *Saint Peters Church*
in *Corne-hill*, at the signe of the *Starre*, and in
Popes-head Alley. 1619.



To the Christian Reader.



*E*hold Reader, thou hast here a full period, euen the end of a great man (though summarily comprised in a brieſe relation): yet it is no wonder for the greateſt muſt and doe ordinarily die, as well as the pooreſt: but for a great man, of great age, and greater wealth and authoritie, but of greateſt worldly wiſdome and policie, whereby he was able to make and maintaine a miſchieuous faction in a potent State, to the imminent perill and danger thereof, to die in this manner, is more remarkable. And I could wiſh, that all buſie-headed plotters of treacherous and dangerous deſignes, would take warning by this example, and be deterred from enterpriſing againſt their So-ueraigne and their native Country, or againſt God and true religion; becauſe God who is in heauen, and gouerns the whole world, laughes them to ſcorne, turnes their wiſdome to fooliſhneſſe; and their moſt ſecret and politicke plots from thoſe, againſt whom they are intended, vnto their owne ruine and deſtruction.



THE TRVE DE-
SCRIPTION OF THE EXE-
CVTION OF IVSTICE, DONE
in the Grauenhage, by the counsell of the Generall
States, holden for the same purpose, upon Sir Iohn van
Olden Barnauelt, against whom the said States
purposely thereunto appointed, did worthily pro-
nounce sentence of death according to his
deserts, which was executed upon the third
of May, 1619, Stilo Nouo, at ten
of the Clock in the mor-
ning.



IR Iohn van olden Barnauelt
being brought about ten of
the clocke in the morning
to the Audience chamber,
in the chiefe Court of Hol-
land, where the Iudges
were, he sat downe vpon a
stoole in presence of a great
number of people, and there sentence was pro-
nounced against him. Which done, he was pre-
sently led to the inner Court of the Hall afore-
said, by the chiefe Prouost Marshall: where a scaf-
fold

fold being erected, accompanied by his Seruant and the Minister, after hee had prayed vpon his knees for the space of one quarter of an houre, hee rose vp, and spake vnto the people then standing about the scaffold, being at the least two thousand men and women, the Executioner standing openly by him. This order obserued, his Seruant took of his Gowne that was of Taffita, and his Band from his neck, which he himself made loose, as also his Doublet, which his Seruant likewise holpe him to put off: with that he rent his Shirt down before vpon his brest, and so laying it open vpon his sholders, kneeled downe againe; where kneeling in that sort, hee put off his night-Cap, and his man giuing him another, he put it about his head, and puld it downe ouer his eyes, wherewith bowing his head (which he turned towards the great Hall) the Executioner drew out his sword behind him, and suddenly cut off his head, and two of his fingers. The execution done, they laid his body in an old vnhandsome coffin, and carried it away. What shall be done vnto the rest of his complices, time shall shew you.

F I N I S.

old being the best and most approved by his
and the King, and he had given
to the King of France a great deal of money
to go up and take into the people then
about the castle being at the last two hundred
men and women, the executioner, wearing
a by him. This order of the King was
of his Gowrie that was of Tames, and his
from his neck, which the himself made look
his D. which his German the look
to put on with the same shirt of
upon his back, and the King
down, knelt down again, where
that for, he put on his right Cap, and his
giving him another he put on his head, and
told it down out his eyes, where
his head (which he turned towards the great hill)
the Executioner drew out his sword behind him
and suddenly cut off his head, and two of his
gors. The execution done, they laid his body in
an old unhandsome coffin, and carried it
away. What shall be done with the
rest of his complices, time
shall shew you.

R. V. 12.



THE ORATION AND PROPOSITIONS

made on *Barnavelt's* and his fellow-Prisoners behalfe, by the *French Kings Ambassadors*, to the generall Estates of the vnited Prouinces of HOLLAND, &c. at the presenting of his Maiesties Letters vnto the said Estates.



Y Lords, the King our Master commanded vs, to recommend vnto you the same which we haue heretofore at other times motioned, touching the good, and peace of your estate: although it hath not bin considered according to the worthinesse of the merit of his alliance and amitie: but in the present state of your affaires, his Maiestie will not cease to witnesse vnto you, that he hath no lesse care thereof, then of the peace and tranquillitie of his owne Kingdome.

We will therefore proceede to exhort you, to continue stedfast in the vnion of your Prouinces, as the principall foundation of your estate, and to be

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carefull, that the changing of Magistrates and Counsellors, which hath bin made in diuers of your Townes, doe not breede enmities and dissentions among your Citizens, instead of ceasing them; for that, all mutations and changes of Magistrates, Lawes, and policies are dangerous to publique go-uernements, if they be not made vpon great necessity, and so profitable for the Commons, that no man may haue cause to dislike them: Therefore it is requisite for you to take order, that the Magistrates, by their good and iust proceedings and behaviours, may obtaine and deserue the good-will of the people; and shew themselves so modest towards them that are dismissed, that the inconstant multitude may haue no occasion to repine at such alteration; and that those that haue bin deposed from their charges, should patiently endure and beare that alteration, as being made for the common good of the state.

The *Synode* which you haue caused to be assembled, puts vs in good hope that it will be a meanes to procure peace and concord touching those points of Religion, which haue bred trouble and schisme in these Prouinces among you: To make it effectuell and fruitfull, it is requisite that it should be free, and secure for all those that shall therein assemble together, and that the points in contro-uerfie should be examined and disputed of, without passion, or for any other consideration, then onely for the honour of God, and the peace of mens consciences.

And certainly, whosoever taketh vpon him to interpret

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interpret, or attaine vnto those high misteries and treasures of diuine wisdom, without great humility and submission; shall finde himselfe as farre off from them, as he thinketh he approacheth neere vnto them.

We are likewise to tell you somewhat from the King, touching your Prisoners, and to shew you, how much it concerneth the honour and reputation of your affaires, and generally the peace of your Prouinces, and concord among your subiects, to administer vnto them good and speedy Iustice. They are accused of the most inorme and detestable crimes that can be, as of Treason against their native Countrey, secret intelligence with your enemies, and for hauing exposed your Townes vnto the danger of pillage, and effusion of blood.

If they be culpable of these disloyalties, the King our Master giueth you counsell and aduise to exercise the rigour of your Lawes against them. But as those crimes are grieuous, and worthy of most great punishment; so they haue beene reduced to certaine points, whereunto good and wise Princes, and well gouerned common-wealths would not stretch them.

To the contrary, diuers Princes haue shewed themselves ready to pardon, euen such enterprises as haue bin done against their owne persons: and the freest Common-wealths, alwaies vsed to spare the blood of their Citizens; and that in the greatest malefactors; it being one of the principallest signes of liberty and freedome, not easily or lightly to touch the life of Citizens.

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Therefore the crime of Treason ought to be taken and vnderstood in her proper tearmes, without drawing it by consequences and inductions to other actions which are not of the same quality. The contentions which oftentimes arise and are made in the management of affaires, the iealousies of power and authority, and ambition which alwaies drawes and driues men to enterprise and take more vpon them then they should, are ordinary euils in all states; whereby many inconueniences and mischiefes ensue. Neuerthelesse, they were neuer esteemed nor held to be treason against the State, because crimes and offences are iudged by the will and intent, and not by the euent.

We doubt not, my Lords, but that in your integrities and wisedomes you make distinction as you should, of the faith and actions whereof men are accused; question being made of the liues of your officers & subiects placed in authority, whereof one is the auncientest Counsellor of your state, which is *Monsieur Barnevelt*, so much commended for the good and notable seruices by him done for these countries, whereof the Princes and States and allies vnto the same are witnesses, that it is hardly to be thought or beleueed, that he should haue conspired treason against his natie Countrie, for the which you your selues know hee hath taken so great paines: neuerthelesse seeing he is called in question by order of Law, it importeth the security of your estate, that the truth should be known; which to doe, you ought both for him, and the rest also to appoint Iudges that are neither suspected nor

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nor passionate, that iudge according to the Lawes of the Countrey, vpon cleere and euident proofes, as equitie requireth, and not vpon coniectures and presumptions, which oftentimes deceiue Iudges; because there are many things that are apparant and very likely, which neuerthelesse are not true; and others that are true, and yet haue no likelienesse thereof: and so by moderate and vpright Iudgement, you shall manifest vnto the world, that you are worthy of the possession and commandement of this estate, to the gouernement whereof God hath called you.

The counsell which the King giueth you, touching these Prisoners, is, not to vse rigour against them; but rather fauour and clemency, as most acceptable vnto God, and fit and conuenient to win the hearts of the people, & to make them obedient. It is the security of States, such as yours is, to revnite your subiects which are diuided, and to molestie and appease the dislikes and bitternesse, which is among them; wherevnto we haue speciall charge to adde his Maiesties request and recommendation, in respect of the interest which he hath in the preservation of your State, and his knowledge of the great seruices, which this Prisoner hath done for you; as also of the affection; which he alwayes bare to the maintenance of the alliance betweene *France* and this State, so notable actions and testimonies of his loyaltie and fidelity, that they seeme to exclude all suspition of treason and disloyaltie; and whereof as yet, his Maiefty cannot

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not hold or thinke him to be culpable, vntill by euident proofes you make the crime manifest vnto him.

Now after so many good aduises, which are on the Kings behalfe propounded vnto you, if you, for your parts, rather chuse a rigorous course, his Maiestie shall haue sufficient glory and satisfaction, to haue, like a true friend and allie, giuen you wholesome and sound counsels, whereof the vse and euent will be as happy and profitable for your State, as the contrary is hurtfull and dangerous: And his Maiestie cannot chuse but be much offended at the small respect which you still make of his counsels, requests, and amitie, which thereby may procure as much slacknesse, as in times past you haue found promptnesse and fauourablenesse in your neede.

*In the Hague, presented
to the States.*

*Signed, de Thumerie,
and, du Morier.*

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**The generall *States* answered to the
Propositions, made vnto them by the
French KINGS Ambassadors.**

THE STATES generall of the
vnited Provinces, hauing in o-
pen assembly, heard, and deli-
berately perused the Proposi-
tions of *Messieurs de Boissie &
du Morier*, Ambassadors of the
most christian King of *France*,
deliuered by word of mouth the 12. of this month,
and the next day in writing, by vertue of their Let-
ters of Credit, bearing date the 28. of *November*.
signifie and declare, that as they haue had nothing
in more singular recommendation, then by the vp-
rightness of their actions and governments, to giue
all good meanes and occasions vnto his *Maiestie*, to
moue him to continue his royall fauours and aides
(following the example of the late King, of immor-
tall memory & incomparable wisdom) vnto them,
for the good and maintenance of their *Common-
wealth*: to the which end also, they haue alwayes
carefully, in their need, sought for and imbraced his
wholesome counsels, aduises, and fauours, against
the threatnings, deuises and powers of their ene-
mies, for the which they are oblieged to giue and
yeeld all kinde of thanks and gratefulnes vnto his
Maiestie and kingdome: So they are exceedingly
much grieued, to perceiue themselves to be mista-
ken, and taxed, not to haue resolved vpon the
B affaires

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affaires done for them vpon occasion of these last motions, touching the good of this *State*, according to the merit of his alliance and amitie, because they cannot conceiue wherevpon this complaint of dislike should be grounded; in regard that they haue alwaies had a speciall care, most exactly to obserue and keepe all the points, & Articles of Couenants, which they haue had the honour to haue contracted and renewed with his Maiestie, not once neglecting any clause thereof, whereby the least cause or occasion of discontentment, or ieaiousie might grow or arise; and therefore the said *States*, assure themselves, that continuing the same course for the securitie of their state, which hitherto they haue carefully held and obserued, in the strict amity, and confederation wherewith the two Kings consequently haue vouchsafed to honour him, his maiestie will not at this present make any other construction of their wills, and present carriages, then that which is requisite to be made of a state which is most thankfull for, and memoratiue of, his fauours and benefits, and no lesse desirous to shew the continuance of the most strict bond thereof, in all respects which shall be thought or found to be profitable for the seruice of his Maiestie, and conuenient for their owne securitie.

Neuerthelesse the said states, receiue and accept of, (as a most great fauour) the good and wholesome counsells which it pleaseth his Maiestie to giue them, in this present estate wherein their affaires now stand, exhorting them to remaine firme and constant in the vnion of their prouinces, because

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cause they are altogether conformable to their intents; for they haue alwaies had the same desire and designe, specially to be carefull of the meanes to preserve and defend their state against their enemies, and to vse their friends and Allies worthily, according to their qualities and degrees.

They also say that they haue not without great & good consideration beene moued to change certaine of their Magistrates, in some of their Townes: whereof it may be, the report hath beene otherwise spread abroad, then the case requireth, seeing that the remedy was most necessary & easie being wisely and moderately applyed, without any violence or danger of blood-shedding, in such manner that publique authority, vnion by peace, and assurance against disorders are entirely established, which certaine ambitious & factious spirits would haue much altered, not without great danger, (if longer forbearance & patience had beene vsed) to ouerthrow and destroy all the state, and to the ruine and desolation of good men, and to the prejudice of his Maiestie, & the good of his kingdome.

Besides that, they haue onely made a necessary change of some certaine persons, not once thereby touching or altering the lawes, rights or pollicies of their Townes; neither haue they had any other intent or meaning in their elections of new Magistrates, then onely to cease the great partialities that haue crept in among them, by the practise of factious persons, which in those Townes and families proceeded so farre as to erect Alter against Alter: and in the same changes they haue placed

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none but such persons as are well quallified, faithfull, and affected to their Countrey, who without doubt, by their vpright and iust behauiour, know full well how to procure and get the good-will of the people, and to preserue and defend the *State* from all violent alterations or motions; and that in many Townes the prooffe of this lenitie alreadie appeareth, in that the order which hath beene re-established for the protection and defence of Innocents, against the first oppression, is already notable and pleasing, whereby all the members of this *State* conspire and consent together to cast off and abandon their bad motions, and to raunge themselves vnder lawfull obedience, by voluntarie acknowledging of their superiours: And that if this proceeding of their factious subiects had drawne them vnto any great extremity, they would hopefully haue relied vpon the ordinary good will of his Maiestie, for their support and meanes, which might haue failed them, by their power to haue redressed those confusions, which by the mercie and goodnesse of God they did in time preuent, without trouble or extraordinary charge to their allies.

Touching the *Synode*, which hath beene called and assembled together in these Prouinces, they alwaies certainly beleeued, that therby some means of peace and concord concerning, those points of religion which haue bin the cause to administer trouble in the Churches of some of their *Prouinces*, would be found, esteeming it the most meet, ancient, and lawfull meanes; thereunto, vsed in the primatiue Church, euen in the time of the *Apostles*:
But

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But what meanes sooner they haue heretofore vsed to obtaine and publish that conuocation, it was neuer till now in their power to attaine to that holy and wholesome remedie, to rule and stop the differences in their first birth: And his *Majesty* may well call to minde and remember, if it pleaseth him, the intreaties and humble motions diuers times made by them vnto him, to be ayded and assisted in this good worke, by the assistance of some of his subiects, chosen out of the reformed Churches in his Realme; but were crossed and put off by them, with a small number of persons, who contrary to all reason and order of gouernement, neglecting their vocation, outwardly made the iust labour of the said *States* vnfruitfull: but now neuerthelesse that by the goodnesse of God, and the most wise and resolute conduction and dexterity of the Prince of *Orange*, they haue assured their temporall state from present danger, they thought it not conuenient to neglect the care which they ought to haue of the Spirituall: To the which end, the *Synode* was freely opened, and began to be holden in the Moneth of *November* last, as they desired, with this onely prescription and clause, not to seeke any other thing thereby, then the honour of God, and the peace of mens consciences, in the puritie of his word, wherein there is found and assembled so great a number of excellent persons, both for pietie and vprightnesse, chosen and appointed thereunto by their superiours, that the *States* haue good cause to hope well of their labours; and that also, by Gods holy grace, the euent will testifie their iust and sincere intentions, to the content-

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ment of his Maiestie, the good and peace of their common-wealth, and the confusion of the authors of this faction.

Further the said State also esteeme, weigh, and thinke very well of the reasons and considerations formerly set downe by the said Lords Ambassadors, in fauour of the Prisoners, to administer vnto them good and speedie Iustice, and to vse them fauourably, if they haue not conspired the ruine of their State, with their enemyes: but for that the said *States* haue beene continually busied about setting the necessary securitie of their common-wealth, which had been greatly shaken by the violent proceedings of such as aspired to nouelties, by alteration of Religion, Iustice, and fundamental Lawes of all pollicke orders: and that otherwise this conspiracie grew so great, that nothing was exempted from the infection thereof, they thought it not conuenient to run headlong vpon such a processe of so great importance, & that first it was most fit seuerally to gather and collect all such evidences as might tend vnto, and concerne the same, for their full instruction therein, clearely to make knowne and manifest the grounds and depth of the cause, and that such delay could not be any wayes hurtfull or preiudiciall to the Criminells, if they presumed to haue any aduantage to iustifie their innocency. Notwithstanding, there hath not therein bin any losse of time, but things haue bin done orderly and diligently, & haue already proceeded so farre, that they are perswaded that iudgement shall not long be deferred, and such without doubt, that at the publication thereof, all
their

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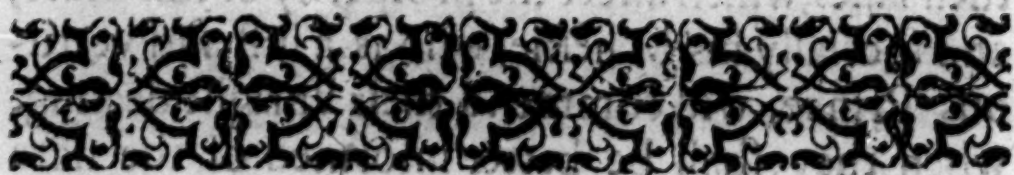
their allies, which affect the prosperity of this State, and specially his Maiestie, who is a iust and vertuous Prince, will commend their vpright dealing, when they shall be better informed of the state of the conspiracie.

In the meane time, they desire the said Lords *Ambassadors*, to assure his *Maiestie* from them, that they will encline themselves so much to clemencie and fauour (wherevnto they, and the condition of their gouernment are naturally addicted) as equitie, iustice, and the preservation of their State, may in any wise permit them: Hoping that his *Maiestie* (in regard of the cause) will not be perswaded to prefer the important and ill-grounded solicitations of certaine particular criminels, or of their fauourites, before the generall interest of the dignitie and worthines of this Common-wealth; but to the contrary perswade themselves that his *Maiestie* will finde it more expedient for his seruice, & the good of the said Prouinces, to referre the same to the said *States* gouernment and iudgement, which they will take paines to conclude and finish, with so much equitie and clemencie among themselves, that the obedience of their subiects shall by their authority be confirmed, and with so great wildome & respect of their allies, that his *Maiestie* shall haue occasion to content himselfe with the duty which they will shew for the obseruation and maintaining of his alliance with them, whereof they will truly yeeld him satisfaction.

*Given in the Hague at the generall assembly
of the said States.*

Seauen

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Seauen ARTICLES propounded by

Adrian du Bourg.

1. **T**hat Originall-sinne, is no sinne, but an occasion of Sinne.
2. That the great Mercy of God, is the onely cause of mans good, and that hee hath power to accept or refuse it.
3. That Faith, by the vertue of Gods great mercy, is the proper worke of man.
4. That Gods providence is such, that it foreseech all things, but worketh not in men particularly, whom he leaueth to their free-will.
5. That the faithfull or beleeuing Children of God, in this life, may perfectly accomplish Gods commandments, although they doe them not.
6. That the Children of God may fall from his grace and sauing mercie, and so be damned.
7. That the originall cause of Iustification before God, is the passion of Christ, but the workes of Obedience are the first originall cause of this Iustification.

The



The Duke D'Espernons reuolt and
pernicious Designes, truely displayed
and reprehended by one of his Friends.



It is true, and a common saying, my Lord, that those which vse to play, before they begin, should be sure to make a good match: it is the same aduise which you your selfe gaueto a turbulent spirit, that sought the disquietnesse and ruine of *France*: an aduise which you suggested to be conuenient, by the knowledge that you had, that those who seeke to set vpon and conspire against their King, in the end come by the losse, I meane both of honour and life: And neuerthelesse forgetting your owne instructions, and the examples which time hath produced; you are now fallen into the same crymes, which formerly you abhorred, and thereby become disobedient and rebellious: Crimes, so much the more to be blamed, as they are committed by a person, who not onely ought to shun them, but to the contrary, is obliged and bound by all manner of duties, to imploy both his body and goods against those that enter-
C prise

Duke D'Espernons reuolt

prise them. I am so much grieued at your proceedings, that it moueth me boldly without difficulty to tell you, (being culpable as you are) that my aduise is, and instantly I beseech you, to seeke out meanes to cure your malady, and to procure your owne safety, and therein to take my counsell, hauing heretofore giuen you warning of your former actions, at the least, I shall discharge my selfe of the duty which I owe vnto you, for the fauours I haue receiued at your hands, and I call heauen to witnesse of my sincerity; let me then intreat you, to peruse these few lines, and suffer the truth therein by me set downe, to worke some remorse of conscience in you. Vpon what doe you thinke, I beseech you, when you discharge your arrowes against the Kings Maiesty, and the peace of his estate? you that haue both the grace and honour to be one of the officers of his crowne, and haue as much charge and commoditie as any other about him? This is not the way, by waxing elder, to grow wiser, but rather to counterfeit the Ape, which the older it groweth, the vnhappier it is. What? in a manner hauing one foote already in the graue, to damne his owne soule, and disobay the King? and not onely to disobay him, but to offend him, in the dearest thing that he hath, and not onely to offend him therein, but to take vpon you to raise his Subiects to beare armes against him vnder light pretences, as the truth well sheweth; I neither know, nor can conceiue, how a man esteemed to be wise, whose beard is gray, and seemeth to be of a stayed iudgement, should fall into so great folly;

truely displaied and reprehended.

folly ; pardon me for speaking so freely: A Can-
ker must be lanced and cut away, your euill is no
lesse, and most dangerous. You are not ignorant,
that Kings are the images of the liuing God, that
their wils and commandements are Lawes to be
specially obserued, and that no man can dispense
therewith, without being guilty of high treason,
both diuine and humane, and yet, you haue not
onely ventred to disobey them, but also by a man-
ner of new interpretation, haue directly withstood
his commandements. The King thought your
personall presence to be necessary in *Metz*, and you
thought the contrary, and that your abode there
would not like you, though you were appointed
thereunto ; his Maiestie desired your seruice in
those parts, and you would perferre certaine par-
ticular affaires, to satisfie your owne pleasures
and inclinations, as if we were at the Romaines Sa-
turnals.

You must grant mee this, that there are no
examples for your proceedings, and that if in times
past, there were rebels and disobedient Subiects,
they alwaies sought to dissemble, and to couer and
hide their pretences with necessity: you vse not any
such meanes, but are rather more hardned, & seeme
directly and openly to oppose your selfe against
his Maiestie : What punishment thinke you doth
such a crime deserue? One fault willingly and most
commonly draweth on another. What haue you
done since you came from *Metz*? You haue borne
away the Kings Mother, and carried her to *An-*

Duke D'Espernons revolt

goulishme, where you spread the ensignes of revolt, and there determine vpon warre, and the subuersion of the State? What audaciousnesse is this, and what an enterprise haue you vndertaken, to circumuent the intents of a good Mother, towards her deare Sonne; to trouble and set at variance the harmony and consent of their wils; to shake, and as it were to breake the bond of nature, and violently to pull out of so great a Princes brest, the loue which she oweth to her Sonne, to her King, and to him that specially loueth her? Miserable man, (if I must needes vse this tearme) what is your pretence? To ruinate his Maiesties affaires, and to ouerthrow and subuert the publique peace of the Land? It is the conceit of a franticke braine, gouerned by the author of malice: Doe you not think and perswade your selfe, that reason once taking place, but that the Queene will condemne your pernicious designes; and the proceedings that you haue caused her to vse? there is no doubt thereof, your forces cannot altogether breake and dissipate the principall motions of her suggestions, which are Nature and the feare of God, able and sufficient to driue away the clouds and fictions wherewith you serue your turne: The common people, manifestly see it, and curse you, as often as they behold and looke into the euils which you bring vpon them: They know that his Maiestie is a most Christian Prince, that he loueth his Mother perfectly well, and that he neuer gaue any iust cause to procure this euasion: They are assured
and

truely displayed and reprehended.

and otherwise comforted, that this separation cannot continue long: Their mutuall desire already is to see one another, and to shew the effects of their reciprocall loves: Expect not then to fortifie the weakenesse of your cause, by the detention of the Queenes person; you shall neuer have the consent of her heart and will, to the ruine of the State, and her owne glory.

But this is not all, I must begin againe, and leade you to the execution of that which this burning feuer enduceth in your fantasie. You haue disobayed, & allienated (as you pretend) the Queenes intents, you must now blame the gouernement both within and without the Realme, and in all places proclaime warre, and the desolation of your Countrey; wherein specially your designe cannot take effect. Forraigne Princes honour, & too much desire the amity and alliance of our Monarch; they haue seene miracles, as it were, in his actions, and that in his young yeares, with a manly and resolute generositie, he hath danted the monsters of his Realme, and by an admirable care and wisedome, procured peace to those that had warre; which is the cause, that by a generall consent they giue him the glorious title of the *Arbitrator of Christendome*; and his amity is so desirable and profitable, that such as are admitted thereunto (how farre distant soeuer they be) sleepe and take their rests, without any apprehension of trouble; how then will they vnderstand your clamours, vnlesse it be to blame and condemne them?

Duke D'Espernons reuolt

The peace that we enioy, is an euident testimony of the piety, iustice, and prouidence of our King; and therefore it is impossible that your inuentions should destroy the truth, and that which we see with our owne eyes, in such manner, that if in long time, there hath beene a happy raigne in *France*, it is now at this present, where all Orders and degrees are seene to flourish; Vertue therein is commended, and Pietie (the true support of the State) particularly adored, where our King is as it were, a perfect modell; Ecclesiasticall persons are reuerenced, and called to counsell in his Maiesties most important affaires, they enioy and possesse their reuenewes without trouble; the Nobility are loued and respected; Iustice is indifferently and without feare executed; the Commons are not oppressed nor charged with Subsidies or new impositions; and all estates together, haue nothing so much in recommendation, nor so deare, as this good King, for whose health and prosperity they daily make their seruent prayers vnto God. How then should they be moued to offence? and that to accommodate your humours, they should set fire on their houses, and ruinate and spoile one the other, after that to expect nothing else but misery in this life, and damnation in the life to come?

I know assuredly, that you specially build your designs vpon the inconstancy of the popularity, as if the consideration of your person, or of any others, were of more importance vnto them, then
the

truely displaied and reprehended.

the Kings, and their owne preservation: There-
in you are deceiued; the loue and obedience that
they beare and owe vnto him, are by Gods owne
finger ingrauen in their hearts, with a character im-
possible to be defaced, and your name is execra-
ble, as the sworne enemy of their good: they
openly report and say, that it is impossible that he
which is wicked & cruell against his own children,
should euer be good to others; that he which see-
keth the ruine & subuersion of his native Country,
vnworthy of humaine society: that the poyson of
your venemous heart hath long time appeared,
and that it ought and should be choaked in the
birth; that the spots and vncleanenesse of your
soule, and the counsels which your actions haue
imposed vpon it, makes you play the last act of
your Tragedy. To conclude and be short, they
are willing to contribute and giue fire and fagot to
consume the author of so many mischiefes. I dis-
scribe all these circumstances vnto you without
flattery, to let you see the state wherevnto your
affaires are reduced.

Tell me now, who hath brought you to these
extremities? Is it the discontentment of the
Queene? she had no other but that onely which
you haue procured; and say that she had, doth it
belong to you to intermeddle with the difference
that is between Princes? It is not like that of yours:
The Sonne and the Mother would soone haue a-
greed together, and good endeauour would haue
reduced all things to their true ends: Therein you
are

Duke D'Espernons reuolt

are two-fold culpable; one by shewing your euill will; the other by seeking to set diuision betweene the Sonne and the Mother, the Subiect and the King, and a loue which could not be broken, but by the impiteous windes of your sinister counsels.

It may be, ye will alleadge that you are none of his Maiesties priue-Counsellours, and your honour is such that you would know all, that you may enterprise much; let vs reason boldly: The counsell which the King now hath, is the same that his Father had, who by his valorous actions, and wise conduction, was called the *wonder of Kings*: That great King, made profit of mens actions, and perfectly vnderstood the mindes of his subiects, and yet he neuer made you priue to the counsell of his most important affaires: He was content to doe you good, and to continue you in the Offices that you enioyed; must you then complaine, that the King his sonne, and successour in his vertues, followeth the same course and counsell, by the ayde and dexterity whereof, he had giuen vs a generall peace, and almost a golden world? Beleeue mee, rather praise and commend that good King, who in a manner had buried in obliuion the memorie of that which you know, and which I dare not touch, fearing to offend his indulgence: I leaue it to the registers of the Court of *Parliament*.

Is it possible that you should be discontented, that his *Maiesty* affecteth, and doth good to some one

truely displayed and reprehended.

one of his Seruitors, more then to you. I thinke you are not at that point; for what other should that then be, but to shew your selfe vnthankfull for, and to condemne that which *Henry* the third did for you? He loued you most particularly, and gaue you all that you enioy, besides 8000. Franks yearely reuenews. This your great fortune, was much enuyed, and many men spake thereof, to your preiudice, which reason denyed: I remember that some in respect of you said, that men in Kings hands, are like vnto Counters which they make to value as much as they thinke good: And that there was neuer any Monarch, but that shewed some proofes of particular affections, which in truth are Royall actions, worthy of commendation. And it is no small good, to a great Prince, to make a good choyse of, and to haue faithfull seruitors about him, with securitie and familiarity, to whom hee may discouer and disclose his heart, and thoughts: Euery one of vs see it by experience, and finde nothing more pleasing and acceptable, then to impart and vnfold our affaires vnto, and with those whose affections and amities are well knowne vnto vs. Our King loueth with great iudgement, hee knoweth and will acknowledge the merit and fidelitie wherewith he hath bin serued; I meane, the more he (specially) whom he loueth, hath amiable quallities and worthy the estimation of a King. I will not particularize them, nor proceed further in this subiect, only I will say, that we must hold all that for Law, which pleaseth the
D Prince,

Duke D'Espernons reuolt

Prince, and that for their sake, we must loue those whom they loue, much lesse ought wee to enuye and hate them: It should in truth be a most hard thing, and without all likelihood or apparance of reason for Subiects to impose lawes to their soueraignes, and to master their pleasures and affections, they themselves being free in their owne particular houses, to loue and to doe good to those to whom they will; and I say further, that the fauour and fortune whereof wee speake, altereth not that which is due vnto Princes, neither yet abateth any thing of the aduantage and estimation of the Nobilitie, nor vseth any violence or euill entertainment towards others, whereby we may truly say, that no man can nor may dislike or contradict it, but onely of meere enuy, the sworne enemy of all good actions, and of the aduancement and greatnesse of vertuous men.

This is the Table or Portraiture which I thought good to set before your eyes, without dissimulation, to let you see the greatnesse of your faults, and the extremitie whereinto you are falne. It may be you will be grieved that I display them so openly; I protest that I haue not set them all downe, and that without doing wrong to you, and to mine owne intent, I could not say lesse. My purpose is herein to set downe sufficient to perswade you to the truth, and to search the wound to the bottome, to the end, that hauing any feeling, you your selfe may seeke how to heale it; you should doe it while time serueth: This is the aduice which

truely displayed and reprehended.

I will giue you. A Lampe goeth out if you put too much moysture vnto it; acknowledge that your too great estate hath reduced you to this point of great losse, and not yours onely, but your childrens, whom you cruelly drew into your rebellions. Kings haue Iron armes; for Gods sake stay not till our King lifts vp his, you will surely be broken in pieces with the blow; preuent it by humility, certainly his *Maiesty* is iust and benigne; hee punisheth and exterminateth obstinate Rebels, but he pardoneth those that aske mercy and forgiveness. It is the onely haueu wherein you shall finde hope of reliefe, refer your selfe with a good heart freely vnto his bounty, and you shall not be deceiued in your expectation.

Suffer the Queene to be at libertie to revnite and ioyne her affections with her Sonnes; let your children be suerties and pledges of your libertie, let them fall downe at his *Maiesties* feete, to protest and warrant your amendment, and your most humble submissions to fullfill all obedience in time to come: Discharge your Souldiers, and let euery place sound the praise of so compleat a Prince, and your resolution to die in his seruice. I am without doubt perswaded, that this proceeding will be acceptable vnto him, and that following the example of *Henry* the great, his father, he will embrace and preserue you. What glory (my Lord) will it be vnto you to haue appeased the wrath of so puissant a Prince? To haue of your selfe reobtained his fauour? To haue pacified the tumult

Duke D'Espernons revolt, &c.

which you had raised in his Realme? To haue
procured peace to your owne soule, and rest vn-
to your latest daies, and to haue reestablished
the state and fortunes of your Children. I be-
seech God giue you grace earnestly to thinke
vpon these things, and to put them in effect: I
desire and wish it more then any other, that
I may see you restored, and haue the
meanes hereafter to say, as I
haue hether done,
that I rest

Your most humble and most

affectioned servant, L: S. D.

From Paris the 28. of March,

1619. Stile none.

C 18804

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